No. 140

Spearhead

30p

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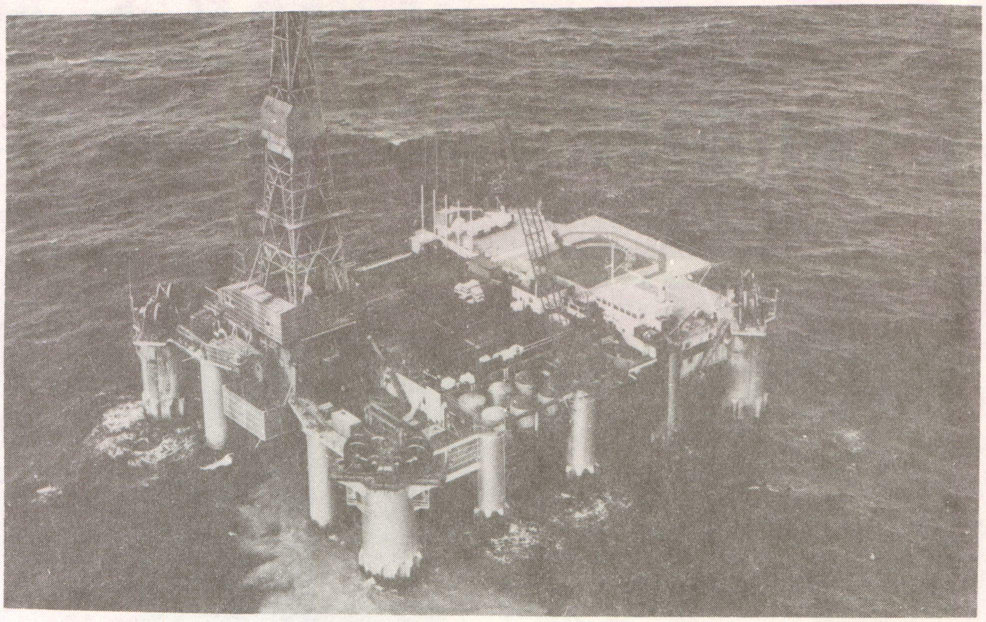
JOHN TYNDALL LAUNCHES NEW NATIONAL FRONT

Nationalist comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news



NORTH SEA OIL
No benefit to the British motorist

Oil: Where are the benefits?

North Sea oil! What marvellous benefits to the country the politicians have been promising us this will bring — if we are patient and trust them a little longer. But what sort of benefits is the oil actually bringing to the British people themselves?

When the oil was first discovered, we were told that the difficulty of its extraction from under the sea would make the products derived from it a good deal more expensive than those obtained from inland sources of oil.

But all that was before the astronomic price rises fixed by the OPEC countries. In view of these rises, there was no longer any reason for British oil to be more costly; on the contrary, even allowing for the rate of inflation over the past decade, North Sea oil should have allowed British motorists to get their petrol much more cheaply than motorists elsewhere in the world, whose countries were still forced to import oil at OPEC prices.

That is if the price of petrol reflected in realistic economic terms the price of oil extraction from the sea.

But in fact it does not. The companies engaged in off-shore oil drilling are upping their prices in accordance with the rise in world prices — so that in fact the British consumer is getting no benefit whatsoever from our new-found self-sufficiency in oil. The sole benefit is going to the international oil companies, which are piling up quite enormous profits, and to the Government, which through its revenues is able to obtain a financial lease of life that it would not otherwise have and to stave off the consequences of its appalling economic mismanagement.

Think what benefits this country could have from a cheap supply of oil products — benefits enjoyed by America particularly in the days of her own self-sufficiency in oil.

But we are denied these benefits by the workings of international laissez-faire capitalism.

But for its slavish commitment to that system, the Government could simply fix limits on the prices of oil from the North Sea which took into account the costs of extraction, refining and marketing and left a profit for the oil companies adequate for the needs of reinvestment.

And still bring to the British motorist much cheaper petrol than he can now obtain.

This does not happen. And that is why we say that the whole thing is a racket.

Potential of coal

Aside from its own reserves of off-shore oil, Britain has another energy resource in great abundance: coal. It is estimated that our coal could last us another 300 years.

With the escalating price of oil, coal is now coming back as an economic fuel in a number of sectors of industry. Boots, the pharmaceutical giant, has decided to switch from gas/oil boiler firing to coal at its main production plant at Beeston, Nottingham. Ships too are turning back to coal and British yards are starting to receive orders for coal-fired vessels.

By burning coal, the experts say, the

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savings in costs and oil resources will be enormous. World merchant shipping alone eats up 2¼ million barrels of oil a day — and that figure is expected to double by the year 2000.

The attractiveness of coal an an alternative fuel lies in the fact that coal-powered ships will be about 40 per-cent cheaper to operate than those running on oil.

All in all, it has been estimated that coal could provide two-thirds of the added energy needed by the world by the end of the century.

And new coal-burning technology will make the use of the fuel much less dirty and messy than in the past.

These developments place Britain potentially in a position of enormous economic and strategic power — much greater that that of any of the nations of Western Europe and in some ways greater even than that of the United States, which for the forseeable future will have to import half of its own oil requirements.

It makes a mockery of the theory that we are not big enough or strong enough to practise a nationalist policy and go it alone in the world. As Cecil Rhodes once said of the British peoples, our weakness is that we do not know our own strength.

The resources of Britain itself, allied to those of the other countries peopled by the Anglo-Celtic race, could make us invincible as a united people for the next 1,000 years. But even if Britain could not immediately win the other Anglo-Celtic countries to her side, on her own resources alone she can more than survive for as long as is necessary — and call a great deal of the international tune as well.

The means are there; all that is presently lacking is the will.

Money down the drain

A big investment by the National Enterprise Board has cost the British taxpayer £418,000.

The Board handed the money over to ambitious businessman Eric Kohn so that he could expand his factory at Bromborough, near Liverpool. He used it to put a down-payment on new machinery and to help pay interest on £300,000 of bank loans.

He was given a rent-free factory on a new industrial estate as a gift from the Government-run English industrial Estates Corporation. Not only that, Mr. Kohn also received a training grant and a Trade Department promise-to-pay for a quarter of the cost of developing new products.

The factory was eventually opened by the Duke of Edinburgh, no less, who said that he hoped it would grow "from an acorn to a sound English oak." (Perhaps an unfortunate choice of nomenclature, but let us pass that by).

In fact the factory has recently gone bust and all the money has gone down the drain. When Mr. Kohn was approached by the press on the matter, he replied: "I don't want to answer questions. I don't want to say anything to anybody."

As A.K. Chesterton once said of these people, "You've got to hand it to them!"

Playing the Kremlin game

The Royal Regiment of Wales has dropped a plan for a parade of drummers and riflemen in a park in the Rhondda Valley.

The Labour-controlled Rhondda Borough Council said the parade could go ahead but it would not allow it to be accompanied by any Army recruiting drive. As a result the regiment abandoned the whole affair.

The Mayor of Rhondda, Mrs. Annie Powell, said: "It has been the policy of the council for many years not to allow recruiting by the Army.

"We have had two world wars and we do not want to send our young people off again to kill or be killed...I am certainly anti-war, as any sane person must be."

When we first read this we could hardly believe our eyes and we had to read it again to make sure we were not mistaken. A part of Britain where the British Army was not allowed to recruit — by the decision of some little jumped up Labour councillors.

And without the Government even stepping in and overruling the council.

If that item of news gets into the hands of the gentlemen in the Kremlin, as it no doubt will, they'll be certain to be splitting their sides laughing.

Getting off lightly

Another gentleman gone bust is John Stonehouse, former Labour MP. Recently he was discharged from his bankruptcy while still owing the phenomenal debts of £816,000!

This discharge, so the reports say, was given in consideration of Mr. Stonehouse's state of health and the fact that his present income is £58 a week after tax.

Pretty fantastic, isn't it? Here is a crook who swindled great numbers of people out of their hard-won earnings who, at the age of 54, is bringing in more than twice as much as an old-age pensioner who has toiled honestly for 50 years, and he gets off that easily!

What is to stop Stonehouse recovering in health at least sufficiently to write his memoirs for some Sunday newspaper or publishing house and raking in many thousands?

Apparently the poor fellow was driven away from the bankruptcy court in a silver Rolls Royce.

Well and truly does the Establishment look after its own!

Sovietisation

The Sovietisation of Rhodesia proceeds rapidly. Hundreds of White farmers in the new state of 'Zimbabwe' are now faced with 'workers' committees' controlled in many cases from the local branches of the ruling ZANU party. And that is not all.

A political commissar has now taken up office at the Zimbabwe broadcasting studios and vets all new bulletins, commentaries and documentaries.

And the customary form of address for Cabinet Ministers, MPs and other officials is 'Comrade'.

In some areas farmers have been instructed to appear before the new workers' committees so that ground rules could be hammered out. At one farm in the Bindura area the farmer was ordered to take any complaints about lawbreaking, not to the police, but to the party.

A development that is all the more alarming when it is realised that Salisbury, once an absolutely safe city at night, is now the scene of frequent muggings.

We also hear that Ian Smith is now no longer optimistic about the future for White people in the country and is considering getting out himself.

It gives us no pleasure to say that we predicted this exactly as it has happened.

Racism in China

Another bit of news has reached us which confirms that, where Communist countries are concerned, multi-racialism is strictly for export.

Chinese students and workers rioted a few months ago against the presence of Black foreign exchange students in Peking. The Chinese youth say that the 800 or so African students are 'parasites' and have accused them of making sexual advances to Chinese girls.

The demonstrators carried banners which called the Africans 'Black devils' and chanted slogans such as "Go back to Africa and fight the imperialists!"

Two Chinese girls who were seen boating with Blacks were beset by a vigilante mob who pulled their hair and asked them: "Why do you go out with Black boys?"

How have the authorities reacted to this? Have they prosecuted anyone for 'race hatred'? Not a bit of it. In fact the police are arresting Blacks who are seen with Chinese girls and detaining them for up to a month.

Progressives in Britain, please take note!

The Bogus Politics of the 'Centre'

We are currently being serenaded by the media on the virtues of 'centrist' politics and there is much talk of the possible formation of a 'Centre Party', headed by Roy Jenkins and comprising mainly refugees from the Labour ranks representing Labour's so-called 'moderate' wing.

This follows a long period of internecine strife within Labour in which the 'moderates' have fought an unsuccessful rearguard action against the all-conquering power of the far left. As is common on the British political scene these days, this conflict has provided the organs of the internationalist liberal establishment with an opportunity to create a new 'issue' to excite and distract the British public whereby its attention may be drawn away from much more fundamental questions.

The establishment knows that Marxist ideology commends itself to no more than a small idiot fringe among British voters and that most of those voters are genuinely alarmed at the prospect of a Marxist-dominated Labour Government.

The stage is therefore ideally set for a 'good-guys-versus-bad-guys' scenario in which Labour politicians not identified with the party's far left can be portrayed as knights in shining armour crusading for decency and sanity against the looming monster of 'extremism'.

It also conveniently nourishes another illusion: that Britain's desperate plight at the onset of the 1980s is the fault of 'extremists' and that the country will be saved when the men of 'moderation' stand together and assert themselves.

In fact those who swallow such ideas are playing into the hands of the very forces that have brought Britain to its knees over the past 30 years. The danger confronting us is not the comical mini-Lenins who spout obvious Soviet-style doctrines from the platforms of the Tribune Group or the TUC; it is the smooth, silk-tongued exponents of the 'middle ground' of politics, who during the post-war period have done far more effective work in advancing Soviet interests in this country and around the world than their left-wing counterparts: MacMillan, McLeod, Heath and Carrington on the Tory side; and Wilson, Callaghan and Jenkins in the camp of Labour.

For the overt extremists, there is at least this much to be said: we know where we stand with them and we know whose cause they serve.

NO CLEAR IDENTIFICATION

With the men of the 'centre' no such clear identification is possible. One of the very reasons why they manage to place themselves in that position is that they contrive successfully to appear all things to everybody and conceal their true political orientation behind a smokescreen of meaningless waffle.

One expert in this technique is a leading Labour 'moderate', the precocious Dr. David Owen. This is a part of a pronouncement he recently made on the Common Market:-

> "The most important reason why Britain should remain a member of the European Community is to play a full part in concerting policy within the framework of political co-operation... We must ensure a trilateral relationship with the French and the Germans. We must use the Community for a constructive dialogue with Ireland over the Irish question."

The dulcet words of a moderate man! Who could possibly object to them? They appear reasonable to just about everyone! Of course we want to co-operate with the countries of Europe rather than fight them. Of course we want a relationship with the French and the Germans rather than no relationship with the French and the Germans. Trilateral? Well, that must just be the good Doctor's way of saying that Britain, France and Germany are a trio! Ireland? Well of course a constructive dialogue is alright — isn't it better than bombing and shooting?

Thus reacts the average voting boob — just as he is intended of course to do. Only a minority of perceptive members of the public would analyse the Doctor's words closely and in the light of inside knowledge of the political scene. They would of course know that 'co-operation' is just a code-word for **integration** and that what it really means is the surrender of British sovereignty to Continental overlords. They would know that 'Trilateral' means something much more than just 'three-sided'; it means a policy of the Trilateral Commission, a highly sinister internationalist network dedicated to merging the Western nations with the Soviets in a world government tyranny. They would know that a "constructive dialogue with Ireland over the Irish question" means in reality talks aimed at handing over Ulster to the Irish Republic and thus conceding victory to the IRA.

If a politician gets up on a platform and says that the IRA are great fellows, that they are in the right and that we should give them what they want, he is immediately branded as an 'extremist' and not worthy of the support of the majority of decent, reasonable-minded people. But if he says that we should have "a constructive dialogue with Ireland over the Irish question" — which ultimately means the same thing — he becomes the very kind of 'moderate' man to whom we should turn to save us from the extremists! There is almost nothing you cannot do if you learn the art of playing with words.

One of the leading 'moderates' among the possible contenders for the future Labour leadership is Peter Shore. Previously thought of as being on the left of the party, Mr. Shore has managed to move back to the centre by a series of policy about-turns, one of which has been an abandonment of his former position as a committed anti-Marketeer. Now he pacifies his anti-Market supporters by grumbling about some of the specific consequences of Market membership but no longer talks of bringing Britain out.

Travelling in the opposite direction is 'moderate' Roy Hattersley. While not wishing to become allied with the far left of Labour, he would like to pick up some of the votes to be found in that quarter. Formerly a strong pro-Market man, he is now understood to be trying to rid himself of this label.

Such are the types to whom we are now being advised to turn for salvation. If a Centre Party is ever formed, it will no doubt be around politicians of this fibre: wafflers, opportunists and double-dealers. Let our prayer for the future be: "Lord preserve us from the Centre!"

IMMIGRANTS AND UNEMPLOYMENT –THE REAL FACTS

The proportion of the immigrant population that is unemployed is certainly lower than the proportion of the whole population of Britain. Government figures released recently make this clear.

The figures have deliberately been denied prominent publicity in the press and on TV because this would remove from the immigration debate an important argument that has been used to explain Black mugging and rioting, such as happened in Bristol recently.

The figures, compiled in February of this year, show a total figure of 52,364 coloured people unemployed in Great Britain out of a total of 1,369,636 unemployed (the figures exclude Northern Ireland and therefore encompass an area with a total population of approximately 54½ million).

This means that the proportion of coloureds among the whole unemployed population is 3.8 per-cent.

3.8 per-cent of the total population of Mainland Britain is 2,071,000.

If we accepted the official figures for the coloured population of this country – 1¾ million – this would mean that the proportion of coloureds out of work was only very slightly over that of the Whites.

As we know, however, these figures have long ago been discredited as out of date, and the probable Black and Asian population of this country is at least 5 million.

Let us be really generous to the government statisticians and reduce this figure to the very minimum conceivable one, which would be 3 million. In that case the White unemployed rate would be half as big again as the immigrant one.

Of course we are taking figures for the whole of the country, excluding Northern Ireland. How do the figures look is we break them down to specific areas?

Well, if we take the West of England to begin with (the area where the Bristol riots and lootings occurred), there the coloureds out of work comprise 0.9 per-cent of the total unemployed.

The city of Bristol itself would of course produce a larger figure, but supposing that in that city coloureds represented as many as 10 per-cent of the unemployed. This would mean that in theory for every 3,000 Blacks that went rioting and looting there should be 30,000 Whites doing the same thing.

We feel sure that if 30,000 Whites had at various times gone on such rampages in Bristol we would have heard about it!

In some areas of course the proportions are larger. In the West Midlands, for instance, 9.2 per-cent of the total unemployed are of coloured immigrant stock. Anyone who knows the West Midlands will know that coloureds represent substantially more than 9.2 per-cent of the total population.

Then take the East Midlands. There the figure is 6.4 per-cent of the unemployed. In Leicester, Nottingham and Derby, the three largest cities in that area, probably 20 per-cent of the populace is immigrant. Over the whole area, of which those three cities represent a substantial part of the total populace, the number of immigrants has got to be more than 6.4 per-cent of the whole.

Finally the South East, the greater part of the population of which by far resides in the London area. Here the proportion of immigrants out of work is 7.6 per-cent of the total. The immigrant element in the population of Greater London today is acknowledged, even officially, to be about 15 per-cent. So it is almost certain that a lesser portion of the immigrants in London are out of work than that of the White people.

And where are the rioting Whites?

The report below appeared in *West Indian Word*. We reprint it without comment

Conservatives Woo Westindian Businessmen

THE Conservative party last week seized the initiative from Britain's Labour party in making an all out attempt to win the confidence of Britain's Westindian community through its business sector.

In association with Jamaican businessman Mr Stuart Weathers of the south London based Help Plumbing Services, Conservative Central Office arranged a formidable array of MPs headed by Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services and MP John Wheeler to spread the word that the Conservatives are ready and willing to extend a helping hand to the many small business people in the black community.

The encouragement from the Conservatives came at the first "Spring Ball," an £18 a head social evening at the plush Grosvenor House, Park lane in London's West End.

The evening's event was the brain child of Mr Weathers, a past Chairman of the recently formed Caribbean Chamber of Commerce.

Although the Chamber did not officially participate in the event, individual members did attend to hear what the Conservatives had to offer.

Active Part

The Secretary of State in his speech called on the black community to play a more active part in the country's political activities and urged the business sector to make the most of every available avenue to further their individual business.

Mr Jenkin said the onus was on the black community to make their requirements known and this can only be achieved if they play a full and active part in politics. He praised the efforts of the organisers in the initiative of the evenings gathering emphasising that this was the beginning of a much closer tie between the business sector and the governments desire to offer as much help as possible in fulfilling their asperations.

The evenings event although still leaving many people puzzled as to exactly what it was all about extended into entertainment, dancing and much gaiety but with a very anxious Conservative Central Office hoping that it will be more than much-ado-about-nothing.

What is history: What is propaganda?

In the second part of a two-part article, PROFESSOR REVILO P. OLIVER contemplates the sheer scale of the modern lie machine

HISTORIANS have never thought of calculated deception as the work of any large number of persons. It is true, of course, that some minority groups, religious or conspiratorial, have tried to disguise their beliefs. The Mandaeans are reputed to have lied about their faith to strangers, but if their religion is fairly represented by the scriptures that have been recently obtained and published (e. g. their Canonical Prayer Book, edited and translated by Professor E. S. Drower in 1939) one wonders why they took the trouble to lie.

In past centuries Persian Shi'ites, when they made a pilgrimage to Mecca, understandably practised takiyah, concealing their heresy from the more orthodox Moslems among whom they had to travel at the risk of their lives.

In the United States the American Republican Party, which limited its membership to American-born white men, excluding Jews and other unassimilable aliens, earned the sobriquet by which it is now commonly known by urging its members to avoid futile debate with their adversaries by saying: "I know nothing about it." But their aim was not to keep secret purposes which indeed were so well known that, despite the furious opposition of professional politicians, they might well have achieved control of the Federal Government had they not been disrupted and dispersed by agitation about slavery in the South.

One could cite other instances of evasion to avoid inconvenience or harrassment but such expedients differ totally from the perpetration of hoaxes, and they do not impugn the historians' premise that forgeries and impostures are secretly contrived by a few individuals.

MASSIVE DECEPTIONS

Historians must now drastically revise that premise. No matter how timorous that may be, they cannot, if they are honest, close their eyes to proof that massive deceptions can be carried out by thousands, even millions, of individuals who act unanimously with a common purpose.

The great Jewish hoax about millions of God's 'Chosen People' whom the Germans supposedly exterminated seems to have been devised late in 1942, when it was claimed that in the Autumn of that year the Germans had murdered two millions of the Holy Race in various ways.

By 1943 the number had been increased to six million and, to keep up the progression, it was later increased to **forty million** — which was seen to be so preposterous that it was reduced to twelve million. Then at the end of the crusade to save the Soviets the figue of six million was taken as the largest that could be imposed even on the gullible goyim.

The obvious original motive, common to all war propaganda, was to pep up the cattle that were being stampeded against Germany, but there may have been a further purpose in a hope that after the war it would be possible to carry out the Jewish plan, formulated and published by Theodore Kaufman in 1941, to exterminate the entire population of Germany as an object lesson to lower races that might want to have countries of their own not under the management of God's people.

PRETEXT FOR MURDER

Since that plan was not feasible in the outcome, the hoax was used as a pretext for the obscene murders perpetrated at Nuremberg by the American, Soviet, British and French victors; for their repudiation of the conventions, called international law, that had been observed by all civilised nations; and for the innumerable and ghastly atrocities by which all the victors, guided by their Jewish supervisors, equally and forever forfeited their claim to be morally superior to Attilla's Huns.

Furthermore, the hoax is still being used to loot Germany and, indirectly, all the nations of the West to subsidise the Jewish seizure of Palestine and adjacent lands.

It is no longer possible to think just of a deception of many by a few. The utter falsity of this hoax, which was made the more preposterous when the physically impossible gas chambers were invented to dress it up, was necessarily known to hundreds of thousands of Jews who remained on German territory during the war, many of whom (probably 250,000) the Germans naturally interned as domestic enemies.

The Jews who remained in Germany — both those who were foolishly trusted and held governmental positions and those who were confined to the various camps — necessarily knew that there were no such things as 'gas chambers' and there was no 'extermination' programme — although of course many individuals died from disease, old age and Anglo-American bombing raids on the various camps.

No doubt a few more were slain by individual Germans when they foresaw the defeat and ruin of their country by the maddened hordes that the international race had mobilised against them — and by the Polish and Russian populations of occupied territories when the German armies failed to control their long standing resentment of the race in question.

Furthermore, since the race has always been truly international, many hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, of Jews throughout the world, and especially in the United States, must have known or suspected the truth when their supposedly exterminated relatives flocked into the country or corresponded with them.

INCREDIBLE

In addition, there must have been a considerable number of Jews who, even if without direct sources of information, were intelligent enough to see that the hoax was inherently incredible, psychologically improbable and physically impossible. Nevertheless, so far as I know, only one Jew, Josef Ginsburg, who resided in German or Rumanian territory throughout the war, has borne witness that there was no German policy to 'exterminate' his race; and

although he published his books under the pseudonym of J.G. Burg he only accidently escaped death at the hands of Jewish terrorists in Munich.

The great Jewish hoax, which is currently imposed by terror on the populations of Western nations, must be distinguished from the tall tales now told in Soviet territory, where the yowling about fictitious Jewish victims was long ago replaced by an official claim that the Germans deliberately exterminated six million high-minded Slavs. How much of this propaganda, much of which is so phrased that it could include casulaties in battle, is believed by intelligent Russians it is impossible to say, and noone will wonder at the lack of public protest from persons who know better but live in Soviet territory.

Although in this territory there is a supervision more strict than any that has thus far been imposed on any Western nation, something close to it has been attained in West Germany, where the corrupt government in Bonn has virtually made it illegal to disbelieve any Jewish imposture and where many books that the Jewish censorship has not approved for goyim can be circulated only clandestinely.

MILLIONS MAINTAIN THE LIE

Although the hoax about the Six Million has always been inherently unbelievable in all of the various revisions that have been made from time to time, and although it has been definitively exposed and demolished by Professor Arthur A. Butz in his Hoax of the Twentieth Century (Historical Review Press 1976), the entire race, numbering at least thirty millions throughout the world, is frantically insisting, with apparent unanimity, that the lower races must believe whatever they are told by their masters, and, what is more significant, Jewish professors ensconced in Western universities and necessarily knowing something of the methods of Western scholarship, automatically shrieked and spat at Professor Butz, although they had never seen his book and did not even know its correct title. One cannot avoid the conclusion that, however well they had learned or simulated the methods of scholarship, all questions of fact were to be rigorously subordinated to the interests of their race.

A second example is the astoundingly crude forgery called Anne Frank's Diary, concocted so negligently and with such contempt for Aryan minds that its many internal contradictions proclaim its falsity. It can have imposed on no reader who had even a modicum of critical judgement and a memory sufficiently good to retain what he read on one page when he read a passage a few pages later.

ANNE FRANK
Her 'diary' is a fake

The blatant contradictions in the text of this fraud have now been listed by Swedish writer, Ditlieb Felderer, in Anne Frank's Diary: a Hoax (Institute for Historical Review, Torrance, California, 1980), but the mystery is why such a booklet was ever needed.

Many persons, it is true, read religious texts in an emotional trance that paralyses their reason, and one can only assume that sentimental persons who have been so prepared by preliminary propaganda that they blubber as they read the first page of the 'Diary' can go on reading in similar stupor. No critical reader can ever be deceived, whatever his race.

But here again at least thirty million Jews, with apparent unanimity, are determined that the Goyim shall believe, or profess to believe, that preposterous canard — or be punished if they do not. And one hears that the courts in Western Germany have held that it is a criminal offence to express doubts about what no intelligent man can believe. One cannot predict when the same courts will hold that it is an 'insult' to the Jewish nation to deny that the earth is flat — as was specifically stated by the God who covenanted to deliver the whole earth to this nation, we are told.

NEW MEASURES

Even more significant are new measures adopted by the Jews for herding the Goyim. Mobs of Jewish hoodlums now assault French professors who dare to doubt the incredible, wield iron clubs to crack the skulls of a few French writers who have met privately to discuss the forbidden topic, and openly boast that they have murdered with a time bomb a French professor who dared to stand for election to the Chamber of Deputies. And there is comparable violence by Jewish thugs, with or without an admixture of zombies from the lower races, in West Germany, Britain and the United States.

The drastic import of these facts for historiography is obvious. An entire race (or sub-race, if you prefer that classification) can show effective solidarity in the perpetration of outrageous hoaxes, while many thousands, or even millions, who cannot but know the truth knowingly participate in the fraud. The implication for historians in their consideration of all information, ancient or modern, that has come to us from or through Jewish sources is emphatically clear and imposes an inescapable obligation. And it remains to be ascertained whether there may be, or have been, comparable phenomena in seemingly unanimous asservations by other races.

Order more copies

THIS ISSUE of Spearhead is devoted in substantial part to the recent troubles within the National Front and to the formation of the New National Front.

This is necessary in view of the situation that has come about within the party, regrettable though it may be.

We realise that in the circumstances the chief value of this issue will be as a means of informing our members and supporters internally. As a substantial number of our readers are members or supporters of the NF, we do not think this need affect the numbers of copies bought for resale. On the contrary, it may well be that NF branches in support of the New National Front will find it desirable to obtain more than the usual number of copies, since the information contained in the issue will be valuable for the purpose of informing members of the situation in the party and winning their support for the New National Front. We draw branches' attention to bulk rates listed on page 15.

The centre pages in particular are given up to the New National Front and the circulation of these will provide an excellent weapon of information and recruitment. For this reason we are making extra copies of these pages available in pamphlet form. You can obtain these at the following discount rates: 10-49 copies at 5p each; 50-99 copies at 4p each; 100-249 copies at 3p each; 250-499 copies at 2½p each; 500 copies or over at 2p each.

The Trouble with Democracy

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On December 16, 1979, during a televised interview-on-the-run, as he was returning to the White House from Camp David, Jimmy Carter told an NBC newsman: "Well, of course, I hope the hostages are released as soon as possible, so we can go back to being friends with the Iranians again." Later in the same Sunday evening news broadcast which carried Mr. Carter's expression of hope, the latest public opinion poll was cited, showing an overwhelming majority of Americans supporting the President's policy on the Iranian crisis, with confidence in his leadership up sharply from its pre-crisis level. December 16 was the 43rd day of captivity for 50 American citizens being held hostage in the U.S. embassy in Teheran by an Iranian mob, with the sanction of the Iranian government.

Now, if Mr. Carter had been reading remarks prepared for him by one of his clever speechwriters instead of extemporizing, he probably would have managed to sound a little less feckless. But, as a matter of fact, his adlib comment expressed perfectly the essence of the man's policy — if one may call it that — since the seizure of the embassy early in November. As if to emphasize this, two days later the White House announced that the United States would respond with "non-violent" punitive measures against Iran — with an emphasis on the word "non-violent" — if the Iranians went ahead with plans to put the American hostages on trial for espionage.

Even more depressing than Jimmy Carter's "leadership" — and vastly more significant — is the average American's approval of it. Polls and pollsters often lie, of course, but in this case there is a great deal of evidence suggesting that the President accurately gauged the temper of the voters in choosing his course in the Iranian crisis.

The average American — the potato-faced housewife who shops with curlers in her hair and draws her values from the daily episodes of "Love of Life" and "General Hospital"; the pot-bellied office or factory worker whose life revolves around the baseball/football scores on the sports page of his newspaper and who lives for weekends spent watching the Big Game on his television set; the chinless "intellectual" who has no idea in his head which hasn't been given the stamp of approval by the masters of the media; the pimply, slack-jawed teenager with his souped-up car, his permanent wave, and his collection of rock recordings — does, indeed think Mr. Carter is doing a fine job.

And it is this average American who, along with a swelling horde of non-White voters, will either re-elect Jimmy Carter this year or choose his successor. That is a fact, and it is matched by similarly depressing facts in virtually every other Western nation, from Australia to Sweden.

The average White American (or the average German or the average Briton or the average Canadian) is not a bad fellow. He is patriotic, when he believes that's what is expected of him (and just as unpatriotic, when that's the latest style). He works for his living; he thinks what he is told to think, and he obeys the law. But any nation which is governed by men with no more foresight, no more sense of responsibility to the future, no deeper understanding of the ways of the world, no more sense of purpose, and no profounder values than he has is in very grave trouble.

Democracy, in a certain sense of the word, is not new to the West. The historical norm for the White race has, in fact, been a type of political system in which the people — or, at least, certain social classes of the people — participated to some extent. Whereas in the Orient monarchs have as a rule been absolute and arbitrary, with no constraints on their exercise of power, in the West the people have generally had something to say about the choice and conduct of their rulers — even if only to the extent of approving the installation of a new ruler upon the death of the old one.

DEFINITION OF 'THE PEOPLE'

"The people," of course, was a carefully defined concept and did not include every featherless biped sufficiently well coordinated to mark a ballot or pull a lever in a voting booth who happened to be around at the time. Among the ancient Germans, Celts, Balts, and Slavs who built the West, just as among the Greeks and Latins of antiquity, the body politic comprised only the warriors of the tribe — and the former warriors, or elders.

Whether they only banged their swords against their shields to indicate their approval of the choice of a new chieftain by the council of elders, or whether they gathered regularly to give assent to or voice disapproval of decrees from above — whether those who shared power were all the adult male members of the clan or only the barons of the realm — the men of the West have nearly always governed themselves with a certain measure of democracy.

But our ancestors never dreamed, in the declining days of "democratic" Athens or during the worst excesses of French Republicanism, of a form of government quite so irresponsible as the mass democracy of the present age. The barons who drafted the Magna Carta, just as the Parliamentarians who plotted against Charles I four centuries later, would have been appalled at both the theory and the practice of a modern election campaign: the theory being that every man, woman, and teenager who has reached his 18th birthday — regardless of race, creed, intelligence, character, morality, emotional stability, training, achievement, or common sense — is equally qualified to decide on the policies which will determine the future course of the nation and should, therefore, have an equal voice; and the practice being an all-out lying contest among the most unprincipled scoundrels who can elbow their ways before the television cameras, each with the hope that his particular lies will persuade a numerically larger portion of the electorate than the lies of his competitors — after each scoundrel has made the rounds of the organized minority groups, of course, and bid against all the other scoundrels for the support of each group by offering to steal more of the national patrimony for that group, if elected, than anyone else.

Once elected, the leader of a democracy may follow a course anywhere between two extremes. On the one hand lies the course of simply drifting with the herd, following whatever policies the electorate is clamoring for at the moment, or whatever the polls show it favors, with no more thought for the future (that is, the future beyond the next election) than the abovementioned "average American."

NOT WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT

Even the leader who chooses this most irresponsible (and most democratic) extreme does not give the people what they want, usually. In the first place, the political drifter does not simply count heads in deciding on policy; he counts political clout, which means that the organized voting blocs (that is, the minority pressure groups) count a great deal more than the disorganized majority, which can always be depended on to split its vote. And in the second place, there is reality: biological, economic, and historical. What the average voter says he wants at any particular moment in history seldom takes this factor into account.

On the other hand, an elected leader may choose the course of following policies he perceives as directed toward a desirable goal, whether such a goal is desirable to the electorate as a whole or to any substantial portion of it or not. In such a case it is necessary either to deceive the people as to the

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INTRODUCING THE

NEW NATIONAL FRONT

From this issue and until further notice, Spearhead is withdrawing its support from the organisation operating from a post office box number in London E.C.2 under the name of the 'National Front'. Instead it will give its backing to a new political organisation formed this month called the NEW NATIONAL FRONT.

This brings to an end — we hope not permanently — an association that has endured since the 1960s, when Spearhead first pioneered the cause of unification among patriotic political groups in Britain and then subsequently supported the National Front as the movement under which that unification was finally achieved in 1967.

As a movement and as an ideal, the National Front has deserved better leaders than it has sometimes had. During the first four years of its history it was fortunate to have as its Chairman one of the most outstanding personalities in the ranks of British Nationalism, A.K. Chesterton. Then at the end of 1970 Mr. Chesterton was forced out by a squalid little conspiracy hatched by a gang of political mediocrities, careerists and crooks unfit to lace his boots. Since that time the party has undergone alternating periods of decline and resurgence in accordance with the quality of the people currently in control. Its members and supporters in the mass have, with very few exceptions, comprised the very best elements of the British population. Those serving on its governing body have not always been worthy of the loyalty of these patriots.

As the 1980s get under way we are once again going through a period of rot in the National Front and, as always, the rot is at the top. Dominating the party's leading councils at present is a notorious homosexual whose private and public antics have helped to fragment the party into at least four warring factions and at the same time made it an object of contempt in the eyes of vast numbers of British people who are potentially its supporters and friends.

For the last few months our magazine has retained its traditional association with the Front in full knowledge of this situation but in the hope that wiser heads would prevail on its governing body whereby this human catalyst of disaster might be forced out and his influence ended. It is now quite clear that this hope has been in vain and that our further support for the NF under its present establishment would at best be pointless and at worst serve criminally to mislead the many sincere patriots among our readers.

We are not going to write the National Front off. This mistake has been made before and the party, under changed leadership and reorganisation, has come back with a vengeance and confounded its gravediggers; it can do so again if those dedicated to its ideals and to its proud tradition combine together to work for internal change.

But the internal change needed is not going to come by polite persuasion. That has been thoroughly tried and found inadequate. Change will only come now by means of PRESSURE: the pressure that political leaders understand when they see the bastions of their support withering away.

To apply pressure for change within the National Front there has been created the NEW NATIONAL FRONT. The object of the New National Front is to rally those who remain faithful to the ideals and aims of the National Front in a new organisation that will work independently of the present National Front leadership. This independence will continue until such time as that leadership is purged of the presence of the person who, above all others, has divided and demoralised the NF and brought it into public ridicule. When this operation is accomplished, those forming the New National Front will be more than prepared to negotiate a reunification with the NF — a reunification which, it is hoped, will embrace the bulk of those others who became estranged from the party, largely through the same cause, during 1979.

And Spearhead, for its part, will be prepared to give its full support to the National Front, as in the past.

HOW IT CAME ABOUT

THE NEW NATIONAL FRONT was inaugurated at a meeting in London on June 22nd 1980. It was formed by a group of members of the old National Front with long associations with the party, in some cases going back to the foundation of the NF in 1967. The group is headed by John Tyndall, who was Chairman and leader of the National Front for most of the 7½ years between July 1972 and January 1980, including the peak years of growth and success for the party of 1972-74 and 1976-78, and who was re-elected to lead the party last September.

For the last year the National Front has been racked with internal divisions, with many members resigning and dissident factions forming themselves in opposition to the party's National Directorate.

When John Tyndall was re-elected to the party leadership in September, he saw his first task as being to repair the divisions in the party and lead it back to unity. As Mr. Tyndall saw it, this required first of all a reorganisation at the top of the party and some changes of personnel; at the same time he sought a policy of dialogue and conciliation, as opposed to confrontation, with the bulk of those who had become estranged from the party in the conflicts of the preceding months.

From the beginning Mr. Tyndall was hampered in his power to achieve these changes by the obstruction of the party's National Directorate, in particular by individuals on that Directorate who stood to be affected personally by the changes he sought.

HOMOSEXUAL NETWORK

The personnel changes at which Mr. Tyndall aimed were imperative for one reason above all others. He had become aware of a homosexual network operating within the party which included certain members of the Directorate. The scandal resulting from the homosexual activities of one prominent Directorate member in par-

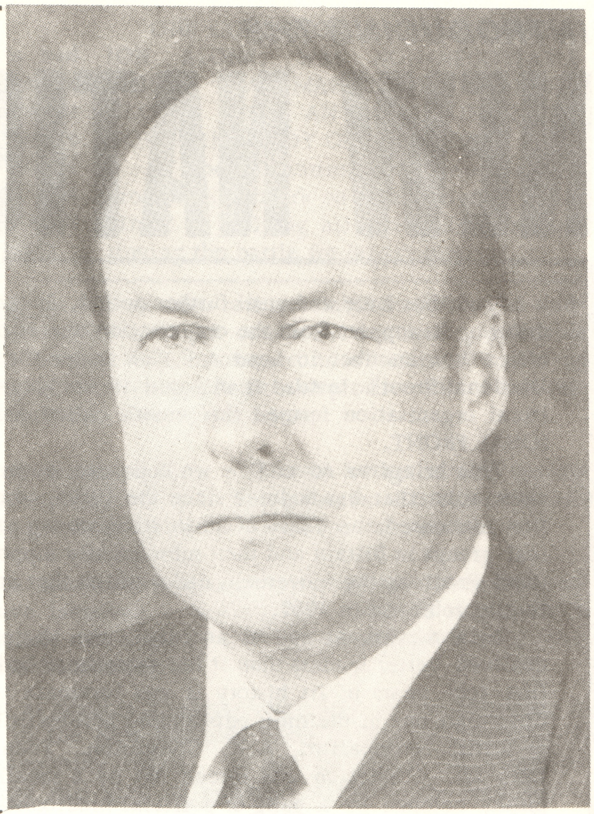
ticular had caused deep divisions in the party and had seriously embarrassed it publicly by becoming the subject of comment in the national press. Last October Mr. Tyndall came into possession of evidence which made it clear that these scandalous reports could not be refuted, and he decided that it was his duty as head of the party to have this member removed from his offices.

When this decision was put before the Directorate it was overruled. Mr. Tyndall then confronted the Directorate with an ultimatum: it must call an extraordinary general meeting of the whole membership of the party at which he would seek from the members present a strengthening of his own powers whereby he may take action himself to remove the homosexual element from the Directorate, irrespective of whether this met with the majority agreement of the Directorate or not. If this were refused, he would resign. It was refused and Mr. Tyndall resigned.

Upon his resignation, Mr. Tyndall sent a circular letter to the branches of the party explaining the issues that had caused him to resign. He invited these branches to reply informing him of whether they supported him or not. OF THE REPLIES THAT HE RECEIVED, 57 WERE IN SUPPORT AND 4 WERE IN OPPOSITION. These replies are available for inspection.

JOHN TYNDALL (pictured right) was the leader of the National Front during its most successful periods of 1972-74 and 1976-78. Last September he was re-elected leader of the party in a members' ballot but later resigned following a conflict with the party's Directorate over the matter of a reorganisation of the party and changes in its personnel which he sought to introduce as part of a recovery programme following a year of internal division.

After watching the National Front gradually distintegrate and collapse following his resignation, he is now calling to its members to withdraw their support from the Directorate and support him in a campaign to clean up and restore the party to its former strength. Mr. Tyndall is 46 and is married and has one daughter.



DIRECTORATE LOST CONTROL

In the 5 months that have passed since that time it has become quite clear that the Directorate without Mr. Tyndall's leadership has lost all authority and control over the party and is driving it, not towards reunification, but towards even greater division. Instead of grappling in a statesmanlike manner with the problems that have divided the party over the past year, the officials left in control of the Directorate have acted in such a manner as to make it clear that their prime concern is to hold onto their own positions at all costs. Symptomatic of this has been a series of purges and vendettas against local party officials known to be unsympathetic to them and the blatant promotion of favourites in their place, without any regard to service, ability or merit. These actions have further aggravated party divisions and in some areas have resulted in branches completely dissociating themselves from the central party organisation.

The party's principal newspaper, financed by party funds, has become the mouthpiece of the private faction in control of the Directorate and has become used in the furtherance of factional interests. The party's disciplinary apparatus has become grossly abused in an effort to punish and expel critics of the Directorate. Organisers' bulletins have been used to denigrate and undermine the standing of respected party officers by insinuations of misconduct against which those officers have not even had the chance to defend themselves. Public activities carried out in the party's name have been marked by a depressing lowering of smartness and discipline and a considerable falling off in attendances. Party records indicate an alarmingly low rate of membership renewals for 1980.

As the party has declined and confidence in its Directorate has gradually collapsed, a reform group of party officers has come into being determined to achieve radical changes in the party, to rescue it from the effects of perversion, misgovernment and political corruption and to restore it to unity and strength. This reform movement has been led by John Tyndall.

Originally the reformers' aim was to get their representatives elected to office through the normal process of the party's internal elections due in September of this year. However, it later became clear that the Directorate was determined to thwart this constitutional process.

By all precedent of the past 6 years, 10 Directorate seats should have fallen vacant this September: 8 vacated during the current party year by reason of expulsions and resignations; and 2 belonging to elected members of the present Directorate who would by then have served a three-year term, namely John Tyndall and Martin Webster. At a meeting of the Directorate in May Mr. Tyndall asked that a clarification be given that this was in fact the position. At both that meeting and a subsequent meeting the Directorate tried to avoid committing itself on the matter, saying that it would consult 'legal advice', something quite unnecessary if precedent and the Constitution were followed. It became quite obvious that the caucus controlling the Directorate was stalling on the matter and seeking to avoid a commitment which might result in certain of its members being voted out of office in September.

Simultaneously to this, the Directorate began a series of 'disciplinary' actions, manufactured on the most absurd of pretexts, against certain party officers known to be in sympathy with Mr. Tyndall and the reform movement and likely to stand as candidates for the Directorate in September. It was perfectly obvious that the purpose of these 'disciplinary' actions was to disqualify these would-be candidates.

These factors, together with the rapid collapse of morale in the party and the doubt that it would survive until the Autumn, convinced the reformers that a state of emergency existed in the party which called for special action.

NEGOTIATION TRIED

Those seeking to reform the party were nevertheless anxious to explore every possibility, however remote, of negotiation before they acted, and a last minute effort to this purpose was made. On May 5th John

Tyndall wrote a letter to Andrew Brons, a copy of which is reproduced here, urging a meeting to try and resolve the differences in the party without conflict. Mr. Brons at first showed little interest in such a meeting but when pressed he finally consented only on the condition that Martin Webster should be allowed to be present — a condition he knew to be quite impossible if an amicable atmosphere for discussion was to be preserved and which he knew Mr. Tyndall and his colleagues would have to reject. Believing that this was just a manoeuvre to avoid a meeting, Mr. Tyndall made the alternative proposal that Mr. Brons and he meet alone. This was rejected on the lame excuse of another engagement that had not existed half an hour previous to the invitation, and in making this excuse Mr. Brons failed to suggest any alternative time for a meeting. It was abundantly clear that he had no interest in any such meeting.

It was on this basis that Mr. Tyndall and his colleagues realised that all possibilities for negotiation had been exhausted and they decided to put into operation their plan of emergency action to save the party.

MEETING CONVENED

The group convened a meeting in London on June 22nd and announced that they refused any longer to recognise the authority of the party's National Directorate and called upon the party as a whole to do likewise. Mr. Tyndall told the meeting that, rather than watch the party collapse, he was offering his own leadership to the members whereby they and he might work together to purge it of internal corruption and set it back on the road to unity and recovery. He did this, Mr. Tyndall reminded the audience, as the man whom the party had elected to lead it last September and whose plan for recovery had been sabotaged by the Directorate.

Mr. Tyndall told the audience that he had become convinced by the experience of the party's internal troubles of the past year — together with his observations over several years previously — that no possibility existed of reunifying the National Front as long as Martin Webster occupied a position on the party's leadership body. Since Mr. Tyndall's resignation, Mr. Webster had taken virtual control of the National Front and was tearing it apart. On no account were he and his colleagues going to let this happen.

Mr. Tyndall and his associates have always sought to avoid, and still seek to avoid, the forming of a breakaway party. Mr. Tyndall himself played an important part in the merging of previously separate nationalist groups in the 1960s whereby the National Front was formed. In order to achieve this he had in the process sacrificed a group which had previously operated under his leadership. Ever since that time he and his colleagues had vigorously opposed all moves to split the movement and restore the forces of British Nationalism to their old state of fragmentation. They remain convinced today that the triumph of the nationalist cause in this country can only ultimately be achieved through one single united party.

Seacroft
52 Westbourne Villas
Hove
Sussex

May 5th 1980

Mr. Andrew Brons
42 Byland Road
Harrogate
Yorks.

Dear Andrew,

Thank you for your letter of the 11th April. Some of the contents of this letter require a measured reply and I shall be getting down to this during the next few days.

I am writing to you now for a more pressing reason. Certain events over the past few days indicate that we are on a collision course which, if not altered, is going to have consequences that will be disastrous for the National Front.

I have never sought collision, confrontation nor any kind of conflict with you, as I have told you previously, but feel that the collision to which we are heading is entirely the consequence of the disruptive and divisive machinations of one individual prominently and powerfully placed at Excalibur House who quite clearly is prepared to see the NF go up in flames rather than sacrifice his position within it.

At this late hour I would like to make the proposal to you that you meet me and a small group of colleagues on the occasion of your next visit to London, which I believe will be next week-end for the Directorate meeting. These colleagues will be about 5 or 6 in number, in almost all cases hold important positions as regional officers of the party and have records of good and loyal service to the party.

It is our hope that at such a meeting we may frankly discuss the issues that at present are dividing us with a view to your better understanding our position and our better understanding yours - and, we hope, arriving at a solution to our differences that will avoid conflict that may shatter the party. None of us is opposed to you personally; none of us wishes to cause difficulty to you in the job you have taken on - for as long as you have that job; and in any future leadership contest all of us will loyally follow whatever party leader the members elect to carry on the job, including yourself if that should be the case. We are concerned with issues which all, directly or indirectly, arise out of the presence of this one individual earlier mentioned and of some actions by others which we believe have been undertaken under his influence or on the basis of information supplied by him.

I should also like to affirm, contrary to what may have been alleged in recent communications, that none of us wishes to prejudice the currently pending court action on behalf of the NF against the Fountaine/Kavanagh faction or the raising of the money necessary to pursue that action.

Would you please ring me immediately on receiving this letter and we can arrange a mutually convenient time and place. I suggest provisionally Saturday morning. If you should need any help in making accomodation arrangements so as to be in London for this time, I shall do all I can to assist.

Yours sincerely

John Tyndall

John Tyndall

CONCILIATION TRIED
John Tyndall's letter to Andrew Brons

HEADED FOR DESTRUCTION

On the other hand it had become clear that if the NF was allowed to continue on its present course it was headed for inevitable fragmentation and destruction. In order that this may be prevented, it had become necessary temporarily to dissociate from the present Directorate — while preserving the essential link with the party itself.

The formula that had therefore been decided upon was the formation of the NEW NATIONAL FRONT. This title would embody the fact that a reformed and reconstituted National Front was what was being sought, and it would also avoid any confusion between the activities promoted by the reformed movement and any activities as may be promoted by the present NF Directorate.

The New National Front would maintain its own independent existence for just as long as the present National Front Director-

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ate persisted in its divisive policies and was unprepared to agree to the terms necessary for the reunification of the party. As soon as such terms had been agreed, the New National Front would merge again with the original National Front under whatever party leader the combined membership should choose.

Mr. Tyndall and his associates had made every possible effort to negotiate with those on the NF Directorate and their efforts had been rejected. It was up to the Directorate now to open negotiations if it wished. Should it do so, it would find Mr. Tyndall and his colleagues willing at any time to come to the conference table.

ONE CONDITION, AND ONE CONDITION ALONE, WAS NON-NEGOTIABLE: THIS IS THAT MARTIN WEBSTER BE EXCLUDED FROM ANY POSITION IN THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE PARTY.

In the meantime the New National Front will embark on a campaign of action aimed at rallying all nationalists and continuing the battle for British survival.

New National Front

CAMPAIGN OBJECTIVES

1. The New National Front has been founded as a movement for the reform of the National Front.

2. The New National Front is not conceived as a separate party from the original NF. On the contrary, its long-term objective is the complete reunification of the different factions into which that party has been divided over the past year.

3. In order, however, that that long-term objective may be achieved, it has been necessary for the short term to dissociate from the present NF Directorate, which is set on a course certain to divide and polarise the party yet further.

4. The New National Front has been set up to provide an alternative party leadership for those very large numbers of NF members and ex-members who have lost confidence in the NF Directorate.

5. The leader of the New National Front is John Tyndall, who last September was elected to lead the National Front.

6. The political objectives of the New National Front will be identical to those of the National Front, as detailed in the NF Statement of Policy and expanded in its 1979 Election Manifesto (the principal author of both of which documents was John Tyndall).

7. The New National Front will welcome applications for membership from members and ex-members of the National Front, as well as from the general public. The subscription rate will be the same as that of the National Front: £6 a year for full members and £3 a year for associate members, with half the full member rate available for OAPs and students. During 1980 a 50 per-cent reduction in the applicable fee will be available on request to all currently paid-up members of the National Front who produce their NF membership card with their application.

8. The New National Front will until further notice operate from a temporary office in Hove, Sussex. Its objective will be to obtain an office in London as soon as possible.

9. Within a month of its inauguration, the New National Front will have launched a campaign of political action which will include meetings, demonstrations and leaflet and other literature distribution.

10. As soon as possible a tabloid newspaper will be published in support of the New National Front, which will become its main supporting organ. In the meantime the magazine Spearhead will give its editorial support to the New National Front.

11. The New National Front has launched a campaign fund and asks all those who support its aims to give generously so that its campaign might be fully effective.

12. The New National Front has been founded by men and women whose political loyalties remain with the National Front. It is their resolve, however, to conduct political operations independently of the NF Directorate until such time as there are certain necessary changes in the composition of, and course followed by, that Directorate — the main one of these being the removal of homosexuals from the Directorate.

13. The ultimate purpose of the New National Front is to mobilise such a large and powerful section of the membership of the National Front as to bring the necessary pressure to bear upon the NF Directorate and other factions to agree to the terms necessary for the eventual reunification of the whole party.

PLEASE FILL IN

PLEASE ENROL ME AS A MEMBER OF THE NEW NATIONAL FRONT

Name ....

Address ....

....

....

I enclose the full/associate member's subscription of ....
(delete when inapplicable)

I also enclose a donation of ....

Occupation .... Age (if under 25) ....

NEW NATIONAL FRONT, 45 CLARENDON VILLAS, HOVE, SUSSEX (Tel. 0273 777540)

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Why we had to act

by
JOHN TYNDALL

THE STEP that I have taken, along with a group of colleagues, to rescue the tottering National Front may strike some people as a drastic one. It is – and it had to be. The situation was such that nothing less would suffice.

Looking at the troubles that we have had in the party over the last year, it would be a dangerous simplification to attribute everything to one single cause. The truth is that a number of factors have been at work, some human, some circumstantial.

Nevertheless, I have had to acknowledge the existence of one particular running sore which stands out above all others and which, directly or indirectly, has had a bearing on an enormous portion of the divisions that have crippled our movement. This is the personality and conduct of Martin Webster.

I am not so naive as to imagine that the absence of this person in the party ranks would have enabled us to come through the post-election period of 1979-80 with no controversies, divisions or defections. I do believe, however, that without the atmosphere engendered by his presence as a high ranking officer of the Directorate a great many of our problems might have been more capable of amicable solution than they proved to be. Certainly the divisions in the party would have been less intense and the defections less widespread.

Several people over the past few months have asked me: why did I suddenly decide to sever political relations with Martin Webster after working with him closely for so many years?

The simple and short answer to that question is that the severance was in fact not sudden at all; events had been working in that direction for some considerable time.

INSUFFERABLE BEHAVIOUR

I have lost count of the occasions over many years when I had to interrupt my hectic work schedule to perform diplomatic missions aimed at salvaging for the party the support of valued members and activists alienated by the insufferable behaviour of this one man. As the record of these incidents mounted, there loomed ever larger in my mind a question mark concerning the long-term asset or liability of having the man in a senior and powerful position in the party.

I was not the first leader of the National Front to have such thoughts. My predecessor, John O'Brien, resigned from the party in 1972 mainly over the same issue, and I have a testimonial from him to that effect. Then there was our Founder, A.K. Chesterton. Shortly before he died, A.K. warned me about Webster and urged upon me that I would have nothing but trouble in the party if he was kept on.

More perhaps than either Messrs. Chesterton or O'Brien, I am a person prepared to go to the very limits of compromise and accomodation in order to make available to the National Front the services of people of talent and skill. For this reason I was prepared for much longer than they were to tolerate in the party organisation a man whom by all human criteria I found repellant.

Eventually, however, even I was forced to the conclusion that the harm done by this individual to the party, in respect both of external image and internal harmony, far outweighed the good.

PUBLIC EMBARRASSMENT

On the public level I was compelled repeatedly to choke with shame and embarrassment at the humiliation brought upon the party by his filthy language, bizarre gestures and frequently total loss of personal control. Internally, his presence became more and more intolerable – undermining discipline, reducing working relationships to a shambles and creating an atmosphere of rancour and poison throughout the nationwide network of regions, branches and departments. On at least two occasions I was forced to have him thrown out of Directorate meetings after he had reduced those occasions to screaming matches. Bit by bit, I became aware of his technique of working to undermine the Directorate's and my confidence in party officials around the country when the sole crime of those officials had been to cause him some personal upset; meanwhile I came to note the obverse side of this technique, which was to recommend to us for promotion people in the party who formed part of his own coterie of admirers, satellites and, in some cases, comrades of mutual sexual orientation.

Indeed if there was any moment at which I finally decided, beyond any revocation, that Webster must be removed from his position in the party it was the moment at which I recognised as true the mounting rumours in the party about his prediliction for young males. From that moment onwards it became a matter, not of whether he should be removed, but merely when and how.

Had I been invested with the proper powers of leadership that ought to belong to the head of a party like the National Front, this would have been a simple operation. I would have removed Webster in the twinkling of an eye – thus sparing the National Front all the trouble that emanated from his presence over the last year or so.

By the absurdity of our Constitution, however, I did not have those powers; I could obtain Webster's removal only by persuading a majority on the Directorate that he should be removed. I realised from the start that this would not be easy, such is the mental blockage on this issue that I have discovered to exist in many members of the Directorate.

From the many private discussions I had with certain key Directorate members, I realised that I would not in the forseeable future persuade a majority of the course that would have to be taken. There was therefore only one way left: an ultimatum to the Directorate which would be likely to lead to confrontation and conflict on the party's governing body and which, if necessary, I would have to carry through to the point of my own resignation.

With a General Election looming ahead of the party, I thought it tactically wise to avoid allowing such a situation to occur – so imperative did it seem to me that we should go into that election with at least the appearance of a united party leadership.

This same desire to present an image of party unity, particularly at the top, led me to refrain from any open or public sign of my growing dissatisfaction with Webster's role in the party. As part of this, I made no move to expel him from the editorial staff of Spearhead but continued publishing his articles notwithstanding the growing nausea that I experienced as a result of our official association.

TIME TO FORCE THE ISSUE

Only by the beginning of this year did I feel that the time had come for this long festering issue to be forced – and that the consequences of forcing it could not be more harmful than the consequences of permitting further delay. As I feared would happen, the Directorate – with one honourable exception – failed to back me up on the issue, and I was faced with a choice between cowardly capitulation on a matter that I knew to be vital to the par-

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WHY WE HAD TO ACT

(Contd. from previous page)

ty's survival and the resignation of my own office as party Chairman.

I chose resignation.

If ever I needed confirmation of the rightness of my stand, that confirmation has been supplied by the performance of the Directorate, individually and collectively, over the past few months. Remaining a Directorate member and attending some of its meetings, I have witnessed what I can only describe as a degeneration of authority and responsibility — reminding me constantly of Lord Acton's adage about the corrupting properties of power. Perhaps His Lordship should have qualified his assertion by saying that power corrupts specifically when it is placed in the hands of people unfit for it and so anonymously constituted that they cannot be held individually accountable for their actions.

To say that a large portion of the Directorate is psychologically under the domination of Martin Webster is to state nothing less than the truth. That, however, would be to provide an excuse for the actions of those people which frankly they do not deserve. All of them who have partaken willingly and consciously in the enforcement of Webster's will on one issue after another have gravely and sadly undermined their own personal stature — a stature which, I will admit, I once rated in many cases much more highly.

VENDETTAS

To me the most glaring symptom of this corruption of power has been the series of vendettas that have been pursued, in the form of quite ridiculous disciplinary actions and demotions, against loyal and respected officers of the party suspected of being supporters of mine — parallelled by irresponsible back-scratching promotions of favourites, without regard to service, ability or merit.

Witnessing the Directorate discussing party affairs over the past few months, I have felt myself to be in the presence of spoilt children rather than of mature political leaders responsible for the destinies of a movement of national resurgence. In the majority of them there has not appeared to be even a glimmer of the realisation that the National Front is falling apart and that some big statesmanlike initiative is required to bring it together again; all one could hear from them was a crescendo of screeching hatred against anybody and everybody in the party critical of themselves and a demand for the rolling of heads evocative of the 'people's courts' of revolutionary France.

In the past no-one has been firmer on the question of internal discipline in the National Front than I, and a part of my last AGM speech was devoted to this very theme. There will always be a delinquent element in the party and this must always be dealt with with an iron hand.

But when party officers of long standing with distinguished records of service to the cause and of impeccable party loyalty suddenly find themselves cast in a delinquent role and treated like naughty adolescents, something very seriously wrong has occurred at the top of the party which amounts to a collapse of effective authority. There is no question that this has now happened.

When effective authority in an organisation has collapsed and people are leaving it in droves, those who recognise the process not only have the right to act but positively have the obligation to do so. No virtue any longer exists in observing the niceties of a 'constitution' for which those in power have themselves demonstrated total contempt.

This is how my colleagues and I have come to see the situation in the National Front, and this is why we have taken the emergency action that we have.

CLEANING UP

What we are doing is not setting up a breakaway party but taking over the existing party. Our aim is not a party that becomes a rival to the National Front but a cleaning up and reorganisation of the National Front itself. We have adopted the prefix 'New' as part of our name as a temporary measure: (a) because it is necessary to make some titular distinction between our own political operations and those carried out in the name of the present NF Directorate; and (b) because a new National Front is in fact what we seek to build. In the building of this new National Front there are three particular priorities, and these are:-

(1) The setting up of a sound constitution which balances power with responsibility and which gives to the elected leader of the party the means to lead effectively.
(2) The cleaning out of the party of sexual perverts and other kinds of degenerates.
(3) The reunification of the National Front.

The last named objective we intend to pursue with all means within our power. We cannot say for certain that we will succeed but if we do not succeed it will not be for want of our own efforts; it will be because the heads of the other factions concerned do not want reunification. The last year of turmoil has taught us many lessons; let us hope it has taught them some lessons too.

EVENTS WILL BE OUR JUDGE

We are under no illusions that the action we are taking will not arouse considerable controversy in some areas of the party. We are ready for this and are prepared to let events become our judge. I have been in the centre of controversy in the National Front before. When A. K. Chesterton was deposed in 1970 I said that the people who conspired to depose him should not be accomodated and bargained with but should be fought. Events later proved me right and the ringleaders of this little conspiracy had all eventually to be removed from the party. I said the same thing about the Kingsley Read group which took control of the party at the end of 1974. Warning party members about the danger posed to the NF by these people, and urging those members that action would have to be taken against them, I was accused by many members of unnecessarily 'rocking the boat'. Just over a year later, the Read group by its actions had proved me absolutely correct and people were coming to me to express their regret that they had criticised my attitude earlier.

My practice has always been to be prepared to take the bull by the horns at every juncture at which the interest of the National Front is in danger — even when to do so has been to lose some immediate popularity here and there.

In asking the members of the party to follow my lead in this project, I am doing so, not as a usurper, but as the person elected by those members to lead the party last September. I subsequently resigned my position as Chairman of the Directorate because that Directorate proved to be quite hopeless as an instrument for getting done what had to be done to save the party from ruin. What I seek now is nothing more than a fresh mandate to carry out those leadership tasks that I was elected to carry out but which the Directorate prevented me from carrying out.

To this purpose I have assembled a new nucleus of a party leadership consisting of party officers of proven ability and service who share with me the resolve that our great movement will be reunited and rebuilt.

TO ALL THOSE LOYAL NATIONALISTS WHO HAVE BECOME TIRED OF SEEING THEIR SERVICE AND SACRIFICE GOING TO WASTE THROUGH THE MISMANAGEMENT OF SMALL PEOPLE WITH INFLATED POWER, WE SAY: JOIN WITH US AND HELP US GET THIS JOB DONE WITH ALL POSSIBLE SPEED!

DEMOCRACY

(Contd. from page 8)

government's intentions, or, ideally, to persuade them by means of education or propaganda or both to support the government's policies.

But in this latter extreme (which one might call "responsible democracy"), it is not the average voter who really makes a choice; it is the few who manipulate him: those who set educational policies and manage the propaganda media. "Responsible democracy," then, is as corrupt, in its own way, as the irresponsible variety; the former is based solidly on the *pretense* that the average voter knows what's best for the nation, even if it does not go so far as to formulate actual policy in accord with that pretense, as the latter does.

During the healthiest periods of our race's history there was no pretense that the people were choosing, or approving the choice of, a leader who would "obey the will of the people," or any such democratic malarkey. The people knew that their leader would obey his own will, and they trusted that his will was a wiser and stronger one than their own and would, in the long run, prove to be of greater benefit to them than no leader's will at all. Those were also the days when the people were all of a single race, so that the concepts of common will and common weal at least had meaning.

Today, in contrast, the electorate consists of a medley of different races, and such concepts are largely meaningless. This state of affairs encourages the most irresponsible form of democracy. Even if a responsible leader could find his way into office, he could not remain there: all the means by which he might hope to persuade the White majority of the electorate to support policies in its long-range interests are in minority hands.

ENTRENCHED INTERESTS

Thus, the System — that is, the coalition of entrenched interests comprising the government bureaucracy, the legal establishment, big labor, big business, the hierarchies of the major churches, and, far from least, the masters of the media — needs have no real fear that the voters in the United States or any of the other democracies of the West will turn the tables on it. Once a nation is firmly in the grip of mass democracy, with its leaders trying to cater to the vain whims of the average man while dancing to the tune whistled by its organized pressure groups, its sun has set for good.

It is interesting to note that the largest single category of White members of the American electorate consists of those who have opted out of the whole charade of mass democracy. They are the non-voters, and there are more of them than there are voting Republicans or Democrats.

Their numbers have grown year by year, as it has become more and more apparent where our ship of state is headed under the System. In a recent newspaper poll one of them, a Nashville truck driver, spoke for many others when he explained why he doesn't bother to vote: "After you take so much water in a boat, you're not going to save the ship."

Despite this healthy, intuitive realization by many of what mass democracy has done to America, it still has not spread to the great mass of the non-voters; most of them are not really unlike the potato-faced shoppers, the potbellied sports fans, the chinless philosophers, and the slack-jawed acne cases who do vote. If anything ever moves them out of their present apathy, it will be to make them vote for the Democrats or the Republicans, like the rest. There are not enough potential voters among those who are outraged by Jimmy Carter's lack of virility in dealing with the Ayatollah to elect a candidate of their own.

One can argue all one wants about brainwashing by the controlled media, about the facts of race being kept from the people, and so on; the truth of the matter is that any White American who can support Jimmy Carter and his policies is missing much more than the facts.

SHORTCOMINGS OF MASS MAN

Mass-man may be brainwashed, but it is his own shortcomings — including his lack of sufficient foresight and self-discipline to govern himself — which have made the task of the brainwashers feasible. One may sneer at the self-serving bias of the media, but one should always remember that mass-man doesn't see them that way. The media masters, alien though they are, are quite well aware of his tastes and inclinations, and they take care not to depart too far from what he is willing to swallow. They have learned to flavor their poison so that millions of undiscriminating potato-faces and potbellies eagerly gulp it down every day.

When the West goes under, the chances are that the instruments of its demise will not be the nuclear missiles of an external enemy, but rather will be the voting booths and ballot boxes of which it is so proud.

Back Issues

After our advertisement for back issues in the April issue, all the early issues were quickly bought up and are now out of stock. We still have stocks of issues: 115, 116, 119, 120, 121, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137 and 138. Prices and postage as stated in the April issue.

SPEARHEAD FUND

As stated in our April issue, we have a deficit of nearly £400 as a result of bad debts owing to us. We need to raise this money to meet our own financial commitments. We ask our readers and supporters to give generously in order that we may raise the money quickly. Please make out your postal orders or cheques to Spearhead, and send them to: Seacroft, 52 Westbourne Villas, Hove, Sussex.

How to obtain SPEARHEAD

Spearhead is available from our office to those who wish to ensure obtaining copies for themselves every month and to those who wish to obtain quantities for redistribution.

Those wishing for copies for themselves each month should take out a subscription by filling in the form below and sending it to us with a cheque or postal order for the amount applicable.

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The following rates are for 12 issues (please tick in box where applicable):—

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Please note: These overseas rates apply if remittance is by international money order; if remittance is by cheque an additional charge of 25p applies, as our bankers require this as commission for the handling of all foreign cheques.

Discounts for bulk purchases can be obtained as follows:—

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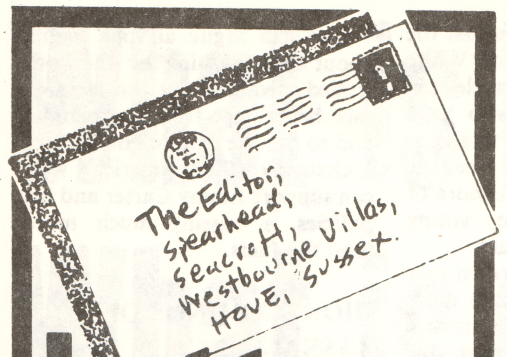
All cheques or postal orders should be made out to *Spearhead* and sent to: Seacroft, Westbourne Villas, Hove, Sussex.



Letters

SIR: Speaking as one who has to rely on TV coverage for an impression of NF marches, may I congratulate Spearhead on the piece about 'false images'. I suppose the continual violence has deterred many of the older and more staid members who used to turn up in my day, and has resulted in a preponderance of the young, eager and shorn. Some of these tend to be difficult to discipline, and the overall impression is regrettable. You need to display a balanced membership (in more senses than one). The Spearhead item struck just the right note.

JOHN O'BRIEN
Telford, Shrops

SIR: It is the ability of Spearhead to deal with the social problems of youth that makes the magazine important and gives it great potential. I refer to the article on discos in the April issue.

I am 17 years of age and have recently come from Rhodesia. I used to attend a disco organised by the Rhodesian Action Party in Bulawayo. I firmly believe that this form of entertainment can be used to the benefit of Britain. In Rhodesia our disco was obliged by council ruling to adhere to natural principles of Racial Segregation. Alcohol and drugs were banned and Black reggae music shunned by popular youth opinion. Smartness of dress was insisted upon and the national anthem was played at the end of each session.

This is in sharp contrast to the USA-style disco aimed at destroying society from the grass roots, smashing the morality and innocence of youth and tearing the foundations of our heritage from beneath us.

GRAHAM HOWARD
Ipswich, Suffolk

SIR: I wholeheartedly concur with the opinions expressed in the article on discotheques reprinted in the April Spearhead. It would be difficult to exaggerate the deleterous effects of the 'disco culture' on young Whites.

Part of the problem is that from the 'Beatle era' onwards the left has enjoyed a near monopoly of influence over young people, and deservedly so in view of the pusillanimity and negativism of the right in opposing this development.

All opponents of the mediocrity and egalitarianism preached by the left should strive to offer children and adolescents constructive alternatives to everything offered them by the left: folk music instead of alien 'beat' music; Hereward the Wake and T. E. Lawrence as objects of hero worship instead of Che Guevara and Frank Zappa!

We must challenge the left on one of its favourite stamping grounds: the world of the young.

MICHAEL WALKER
Ingoldstadt, W. Germany

SIR: Amidst all the welter of words and emotions aroused by the failure of the American rescue attempt in Iran, two comments by President Carter seem to me to be of particular significance, illustrating as they do the workings of Mr. Carter's mind (i.e. the liberal mind).

In his address to America Mr. Carter justified his action on 'humanitarian' grounds and said it was not directed with hostile feelings towards the Iranian people.

Now why should he justify his actions in such a fashion?

By their seizure of the American Embassy, the Iranian Government showed they were nothing more than a collection of brigands. The seizure of diplomats and the holding of them as hostages is a crime unique in history. The seizure of the Embassy was an act of war against the American nation, so why should the President have needed to base his rescue action on 'humanitarian' grounds? He had ample justification for regarding it as a legitimate act of war. His liberal mind seemed to shy away from admitting this. Do liberals have blood or urine in their veins?

When Mr. Carter visited the hospital where the soldiers wounded in the rescue attempt were being treated, we were informed that he was "overwhelmed with emotion" at seeing them lying there. Now what sort of a President can he be if he is overcome with emotion if some soldiers suffered a fate that is expected in their profession?

The Russian leaders must indeed chortle in the Kremlin as they contemplate the character of the man who is supposed to be their leading opponent.

H.S. HALL
Bury St. Edmonds, Suffolk

LETTER OF THE MONTH

Spearhead publishes the best letter to the press on National Front policy every month. Send your cutting to us not later than the 15th of the previous month. You could win a £1 Nationalist Books voucher. This month's winner (below) was published in *The Accrington Observer.*

Sir—Shortly we will all be asked to start contributing money to Christian Aid. Before this starts we should all of us start to look at what this so-called charity really is and to what kind of organisations money donated to it is given.

Amongst some of the groups supported financially by Christian Aid in the past were the Rhodesian terrorist groups ZAPU and ZANU. Christian Aid's director, Dr Kenneth Slack, has also admitted the giving of aid to the South West African terrorist group SWAPO. In 1978 SWAPO abducted 109 children at gunpoint from an Anglican mission and took them over the border into Angola for training as terrorists. Amongst other acts of violence SWAPO is guilty of is the murder of Chief Clemens Kapuuo, who was expected to be South West Africa's first black president after independence.

Christian Aid is a department of the British Council of Churches. Every year it gives about £80,000 to another BCC department, the Community and Race Relations Unit. Through CRRU money is passed on to other groups such as the London-based Marxist black power organisation called Race Today Collective. The object of this group, in their own words, is "to assist the black population to manifest its revolutionary potential". It talks of the black struggle and incites its members to organise against the police, whom it looks upon as the tool of oppressive white capitalism.

Christian Aid and Oxfam jointly finance a monthly magazine called "New Internationalist". According to this magazine the wicked, white and wealthy nations of the West are to blame for the poverty and backwardness of the Third World. This can only be put right by overthrowing capitalism and replacing it with socialism.

This is nothing more than Marxist propaganda, and the editors make sure that alternative views are rarely, if ever, presented. Is it right that money given to Christian Aid for charitable purposes should be used to finance such a politically-biased magazine? CA defends itself by saying that it puts up the money but exercises no control over what the paper prints. But that is to shirk its responsibility. Many who gave money to CA are neither socialists nor Marxists and they don't want their money used to promote such views.

Over the years charities like Christian Aid have been successfully infiltrated by Marxists dedicated, not to promoting charitable activities, but to promoting Marxism. ZANU, ZAPU, SWAPO, the Race Today Collective and others mentioned above are just some of the Marxist groups financed by it. There are more. When next we are asked to give money to this charity some deeply searching questions should be asked (and some deep, soul-searching carried out) before we thoughtlessly thrust our hands in our pockets for some change—Yours etc.

DAVID RILEY
North West Regional Organiser,
National Front,
Lodge-street,
Accrington.

The NEW NATIONAL FRONT

THE FIGHT TO WIN BACK THE LOST THOUSANDS

ENTERED in the membership records of the National Front since the early 1970s are the names of a number of people which, if organised today into a united movement, would represent a quite considerable political force in this country. That no such force now exists can be put down to one thing: a vast proportion of these people has dropped out of the fight in disgust and disillusionment.

Among these, probably only a tiny number has undergone any fundamental change in political attitude; the great majority thinks the same politically but has lost faith in the Front itself as an effective vehicle for the victory of its ideals or for some other reason wishes no longer to be part of that organisation.

To a degree, some drop out of this kind is inevitable. No political movement that ever existed was able to retain all of those whom it recruited as members. Some people enlist as members of political parties in a fit of feeling about some issue or other, then, as the strength of this feeling wears off, lose interest in the idea of political involvement and have their minds captured by something else. Some others, when they realise that they have associated themselves with something controversial and which might impose upon them some ostracism and even danger, chicken out rather than stay and fight.

But these factors themselves would not account alone for the huge turnover of membership experienced by the NF in the last few years — in particular the great number of defections during the last couple of years. Something additional has caused a flight from the fold, and it behoves all those who wish the Front well and who recognise in it the sole hope for the British nation to understand what that something is and act to put it right.

A great deal of talk has taken place in NF circles about the party's 'public image', and there is no doubt that the unfavourable image projected by the media has been instrumental in deterring many would-be supporters who on the basis of their political views belong rightfully in the Front or at least among its voting public.

Again we have to say that much of this is inevitable. By the very revolutionary nature of the political role of the NF, it is bound to draw the fire of the publicity organs of the powerful institutions that today dominate British life. There is no way that it could escape this fire except by diluting its policies out of all recognition to their original substance, and to do that would be to betray the founders of the movement and all those coming afterwards who have fought to build it as a **radical alternative** to the decadence and corruption of the existing political order of things.

Considering this, so much of the talk that we hear about the NF attaining 'respectability' by a change in tactics calculated to avoid media hostility and to win the acceptance of 'establishment' institutions amounts to a naive chasing of moonbeams that has no place in the stern realities of our struggle.

PUBLIC IMAGE

But the time has come now to ask the question: **can the whole of the contemporary public image of the NF be attributed to these inevitable factors?**

Are there things that could have been done and have not been done which would have improved the image of the party, notwithstanding the unavoidable fact of media hostility?

Some may immediately say: yes, the avoidance of marches which attract a violent reaction from the party's opponents. Spearhead, however, has never gone along with this facile recipe. If the Front were to abandon every kind of public activity liable to be subject to a counter-demonstration by a hooligan red mob; it would abandon all effective means of getting its message across to the British people and would consign itself to the role of a pitiful little debating club, talking almost entirely to the already converted in the atmosphere of drawing rooms.

We do not therefore regard the abandonment of marches as the answer — not at least while the movement has no other means of making its presence felt to a national audience.

Nor do we regard NF marches and the confrontations with the left to which they have led as being in themselves good reasons for the alienation of patriotically-minded British people — except a few very moronically minded among them who are unable to distinguish between the aggressors and the aggressed against.

No, there is some other factor that has caused the NF to fail to exploit its full potential in terms of national support and which has led to a good deal of the support that it has attracted being subsequently lost — beyond the degree normally to be expected. A factor amounting to this: **an element has entrenched itself in the National Front which in its public and private conduct is unworthy of the high ideals and standards which originally inspired the party and which still inspire the majority of supporters of the party.**

By the behaviour of this element, an atmosphere has been generated within the party which has proved repellent to great numbers of its most stalwart active workers, leading those active workers to drop out.

The same behaviour of the same element on the public stage has on occasions given to the barrage of anti-NF media propaganda just that spice of truth and justification that it ill-deserves and without which it might have been recognised by great numbers of the British people as the bigoted and distorted rubbish that it is.

As just one example, one man who managed by the party's internal electoral process to win for himself a place on its National Directorate was convicted earlier this year of indecent approaches to small girls and exposed in this conviction in one of the leading Sunday newspapers (no prizes

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for guessing which!). Great prominence was given to the fact that this man had been a leading official of the National Front.

In this case the Directorate did all it could after the event: on its behalf a press statement was issued utterly condemning the man's behaviour and affirming emphatically that never again would he be allowed to hold any position in the party.

Unhappily, the Directorate has not acted consistently with this attitude when other cases have arisen which provoked equal public revulsion. On the contrary, it has invited public contempt – and a great deal of contempt on the part of the party's own supporters – by its quite remarkable **inaction**. It seems to have applied the principle of one law for the goose and another for the gander.

An appalling public image for the party generated by cases like this cannot, as with some other things, be explained away in terms of media bias and distortion.

MARCHES

We referred earlier to marches and to marches we will return for a moment. It is well known that the press and TV will always report unfavourably on a National Front march – any march – particularly if, as is usually the case, it is accompanied by a disturbance caused by the party's opponents.

But if in the TV shots and press stills of the march column the public can see nothing but an orderly and dignified body of people representing all sections of society, young and not so young, white collar and blue collar, bearing their flags and their banners with pride and treating with lofty disdain the foamings and yowlings of the mob on the wayside, a great many members of that public will ignore the media commentaries and will be profoundly **impressed**.

If, on the other hand, a portion – albeit just a minor portion – of the Front marchers are in their standards of dress and behaviour little different to the rabble of the left and are seen gesticulating and bawling in an equally revolting manner, the unfavourable comments of the press and television reporters are going to be **believed**.

Even among this minority element on the march columns there is a potential for something better. It requires to be brought out by a firm stand taken in pursuit of higher standards at the top. By good officering, a ragged and unruly bunch of rookies can be transformed into a finely disciplined army.

But when at the top there is a contentment with sloppy standards, and an inclination to pander to those displaying them instead of calling them to order, then sloppy standards will continue to prevail.

To clean out these undesirable elements that have dragged down the standards of the National Front will be the primary purpose of the NEW NATIONAL FRONT.

Those forming the New National Front do not take the attitude that the blame for these deficiencies in the old National Front was **entirely** due to others. This would be an over-simplification. Everyone who has been part of an organisation where there has been a fall in standards shares in the responsibility for that fall.

But what is important is that when the moment for **action** to change those standards has clearly arrived and can no longer be delayed we **take** action, however harsh and drastic the consequences; we do not pussyfoot around for fear of treading on toes.

Those who will act at such moments can lay some claim to leadership. Those who fail to act for fear of endangering their own positions or popularity are unfit for leadership.

In the building of the New National Front one important factor in the deterioration of the old National Front will not be missed: this is the party's hopelessly weak and excessively 'liberal' Constitution, which made firm leadership exceedingly difficult except at the risk of lost popularity and, possibly, loss of position.

No strong national leader was allowed, only a nearly anonymous committee which made every decision by head-counting – a sure recipe for irresponsibility and cowardice in facing up to sensitive issues where the feelings of interest-groups in the party were involved.

When a bad decision was made, no-one in the party knew whom to blame. Everybody involved in the making of a bad decision could hide himself in the anonymity of a committee.

FIRM LEADERSHIP

One of the most important undertakings of the New National Front will be to develop a constitution which encourages firm leadership and responsibility instead of shackling leadership and blurring responsibility. The organisation will have a Directorate, just as in the past, but the purpose of that Directorate will be to bring the best heads to bear on the problems of the organisation and to assist leadership with useful advice, not to inhibit leadership by the forming of factional groups on which leadership is dependent for favour. The new leadership system will work towards an equation of power with responsibility.

In the New National Front there will be a dedication to the highest personal standards. The media will of course still flay us for our uncompromising political principles and sometimes for the forthright and strident manner in which we are forced to get our message heard. But they will not be permitted to portray us as a party of sexual degenerates or posturing public clowns.

By the personal example set by every one of us, at whatever level of seniority, we will win public respect – for ourselves if not instantly for our views.

And should it happen at any time that any representative act in such a way as to forfeit this respect – whether at the very top or the very bottom of the ranks – the task of the leadership will to give that person the boot – without further ado.

FORCE FOR REGENERATION

The National Front was founded with the intention that it would become a regenerative force within Britain.

It still has the potential to be just that, and it will be again when all the best elements that have worked to build it are won back and reunited in a great task of reconstruction of the party. But first it must be reorganised and cleaned up. And that is where the New National Front comes in.

The New National Front is in fact conceived as a force for the regeneration of the National Front.

While not deviating one iota from the basic policies of the NF, nor in the firm and uncompromising manner in which those policies are expounded, it will aim to build a vastly improved political organisation.

Those who have besmirched and discredited the old National Front will of course claim that the New National Front is 'unconstitutional' and that the actions of those forming it will have placed them outside the party.

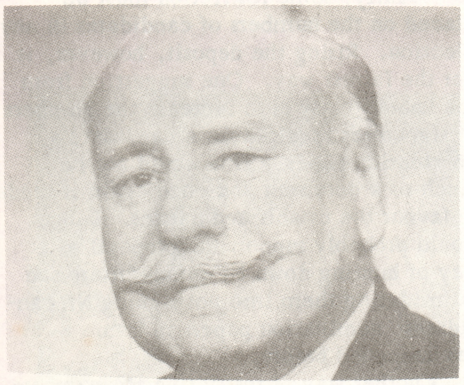
Well, just who is outside and who is inside the party will ultimately be decided by whom the members of the party believe **represents** the party.

And here lies an interesting fact. The very man who will be leading the New National Front is the same man who was elected by those members last September to lead the National Front.

Our magazine, though it believes in racial differences, opposes race-hatred. All those who oppose multi-racialism should attack the politicians who promote it, not the immigrants, who are merely its victims.

SOME LEADING PERSONALITIES OF THE NEW NATIONAL FRONT

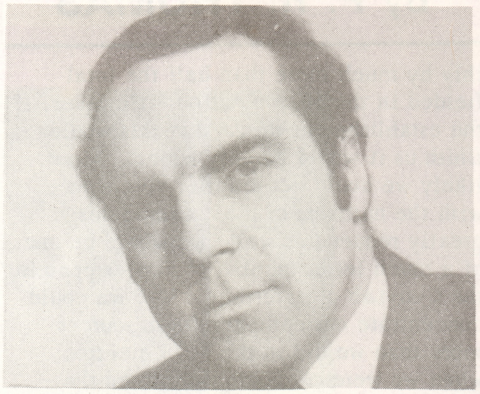
In the past few weeks John Tyndall has been recruiting a new body of leadership to assist him in the building of the New National Front. Already some of the most respected officers of the party have pledged themselves to help. Here are six of them.



CAPT. KENNETH McKILLIAM is one of the founder-members of the National Front and a stalwart activist of long standing. A former Army officer, he is now a schoolteacher and has been a lay preacher in the Church of England for over 30 years.

For the last few years he has been NF Organiser for Ashford, Kent and for two years Organiser of the Kent Region.

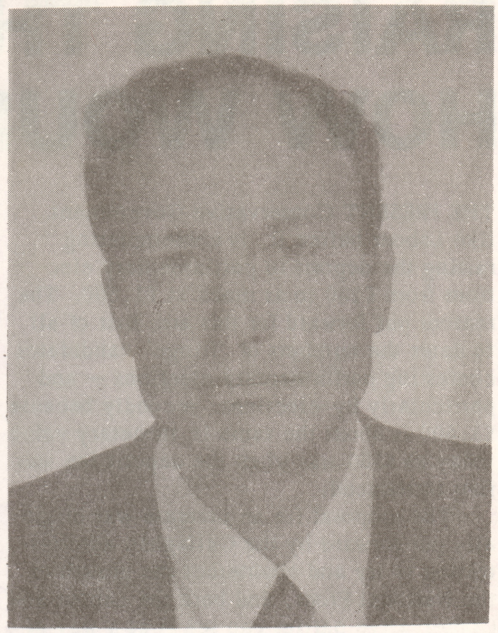
He was the party's parliamentary candidate for Ashford constituency in 1979.



DAVID BRUCE is a party stalwart of long standing, having been a Directorate member for several years and served on the party's Finance Committee.

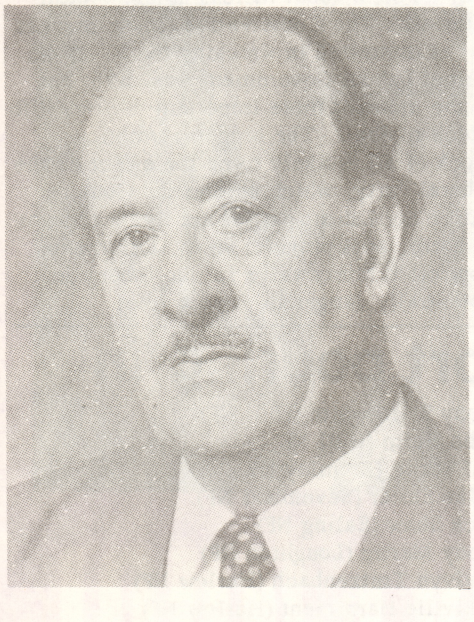
He has been one of the mainstays of the party in North London and is particularly experienced and knowledgeable in fund-raising and has travelled all over Britain giving talks to branches on the subject.

He has also been a member of the NF Executive Council.



RICHARD EDMONDS has for some time been a member of the NF National Directorate, while serving additionally as Organiser for Lewisham Branch.

A tireless activist, his tall figure is familiar on party public demonstrations, where he has always played a leading role. He is respected and liked throughout the party as one of its most dedicated workers, and has helped to make his branch one of the party's most successful.



CHARLES PARKER has for the last few years been Organiser of the Surrey and Sussex Region of the NF and has built that region up from small beginnings to considerable strength, with 10 candidates standing in the last election.

He was the party's parliamentary candidate for Walsall North in 1979.

A retired engineer by profession, he lost an arm in World War II.

COLIN BAYLISS, although a young man, is a long-standing member of the National Front. Hailing from Nottinghamshire, he was until recently the party's Regional Agent for the East Midlands and performed an extremely successful job in preparing that large region for the General Election.

Trained as a librarian, he now works as a representative for an insurance company.

RONALD RICKORD has for some years been the leader of the National Front in North Buckinghamshire and has worked tirelessly to promote the party in that area.

He was the NF parliamentary candidate in Northampton North in the last election.

For some time previous to joining the NF he was an active opponent of the Common Market.

RAISING THE ELECTION DEPOSIT: HOW WOULD IT AFFECT THE N.F.?

by P. R. THOMAS

THE PRESENT Conservative Government, like Labour before it, is contemplating raising the deposit in parliamentary elections from £150 to as much as £1,500. The reasons put forward for this are: first of all to deter the numbers of 'fringe' candidates contesting parliamentary elections — and particularly by-elections; secondly because £1,500 is about the same in monetary value today as £150 was when the deposit fee was first introduced.

The proposal for an increase was originally put forward by the Callaghan administration to try and counteract the growth of the National Front, and both the Labour and Conservative parties can see it as a way of tightening their stranglehold on the country's politics. It should not be forgotten that in 1922 the Conservative and Liberal parties had been in existence for hundreds of years and the Labour Party was already well established. This means that none of the present-day major political parties has had to overcome the financial burden of the deposit in its early years.

If the deposit is raised, it won't be just the NF that will be affected. The Ecology Party, the Communist Party and the Workers' Revolutionary Party will be hit as well. In some parts of Scotland and Wales the Nationalists will suffer. The Liberals also stand to lose thousands of pounds in lost deposits and will wail in protest unless steps are taken to mitigate their losses (by giving them and the Labour and Conservative parties government grants perhaps?).

The NF would have to reduce the numbers of candidates it would be able to nominate in the next General Election — possibly by much more than half the total fielded in the 1979 election. However, if the establishment thinks that this would finish us it would be very wrong. More likely we could get a better vote since, with the numbers of other candidates greatly reduced as well, we would be one of a much lesser number of parties opposing the Con-Lab dictatorship. Also we could concentrate our campaigning resources more than we did in the 1979 election, when we were exceedingly thin on the ground in certain areas. In this way we would be able to launch much more intensive campaigns and in some cases recover our deposits.

So, far from finishing the NF electorally, the raising of the deposit could in fact strengthen it.

The next General Election won't be held until 1983 or 1984. With the current rate of inflation, £1,500 may not seem to be such a large sum after all.

COULD HARM TORIES AND LABOUR

It may be that reducing the number of candidates standing in future elections may ultimately harm the Conservative and Labour parties. When the next General Election comes, much of the electorate may only be faced with a Con-Lab straight fight. Imagine the boredom of that! The electorate will only be able to listen to the 'Big Two' haranguing each other — and learn more about their defects.

Clearly, some restriction must be placed on the numbers of candidates in any election. Rising the deposit, however, is not the fairest way. One suggestion from the Labour Party is to increase the numbers of signatures required for a candidate's nomination paper. This would not be much of a deterrent and once again it tends to favour the established parties. Labour would probably support the proposal as a way of hunting down NF sympathisers and intimidating them into not signing NF candidates' nomination papers in future — as has happened before.

Another way of restricting the numbers of candidates is to make all candidates pay a nominal fixed sum towards the returning officer's expenses and abolish the deposit system. Elections are very costly for the taxpayer and ratepayer and this would help allay the expense. The Conservative and Labour parties are both wealthy and there is no reason why they should not contribute to the cost of holding an election along with the minor parties.

Finally, it is quite likely that nothing may be done about increasing the deposit after all. The Conservative Government is not as interested in wrecking the NF as the former Labour Government was and it has at the moment more important matters with which to deal. The biggest stumbling block of all is likely to be the effect on the Liberal Party, which neither the Conservative nor Labour parties are likely to want to harm, as it provides an establishment-controlled safety valve for the otherwise potentially dangerous protest vote!

Obituary

It is with great regret that we have heard of the death of Mrs. M. M. McGregor of the NF Hereford Group.

Mrs. McGregor ran a successful market garden at the hamlet of Belmont, near Hereford, until severe illness confined her to a wheelchair.

In her spare time she was a tireless worker for the National Front since joining the party 2½ years ago.

Before settling in the Hereford area, Mrs. McGregor had worked for many years in the Far East. She had also travelled extensively throughout Europe and North America.

Her death at a comparatively early age deprives her colleagues of the Hereford NF of a great patriot and true friend.

STOP PRESS NNF: Support pouring in

As we go to print and only a matter of hours after the announcement of the launching of the New National Front, the following prominent NF officers have declared their support:

Keith Axon (Birmingham NF)
Kevin Randall (YNF Secretariat)
Brian Callow (Southend NF)
Bob Wallace (Birmingham NF)
Keith Brown (Bath NF)
Kenneth Bernall (Bolton & Bury NF)
Len Bearsford-Walker (Plymouth NF)
Nigel Hedger (Bodmin NF)
Adrian Cooper (Bodmin NF)
Tom Stone (Truro NF)
Derek Merry (Plymouth NF)
Colin Bayliss (Hull NF)
Tony Braithwaite (Hull NF)
John Helm (Hull NF)
Alf Waite (Bromley NF)
Mike Easter (Sevenoaks NF)
Jock Shaw (Ealing NF)
Tony Martin (Loughton NF)
Melvyn Trutzenbach (Harlow NF)
Melville Hardiment (Harlow NF)
Richard Stearns (Bedford NF)
Ian Wilson (Basingstoke & Andover NF)
John Haire (Liverpool NF)
Bruce Pell (Haringey NF)
June Dunster (Greenwich NF)
Terry Fitzgerald (Greenwich NF)
David Monk (Epsom NF)
Malvern Tipping (Southend NF)
Jack Tipping (Southend NF)
Les Stone (Worthing NF)

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